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經濟論叢

第四號

第二卷

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てづねつぎひゆーむノ經濟學說 (三)

(英國ノ學問トシテノ經濟學ノ成立概觀)

法學博士 福田 徳三

四

英國ヲシテ世界商權ノ覇者タラシメント欲スルまん及ビちやいるどハ亦タ内ニ在リテハ國ヲ擧ゲテ商人タラシメ社會ノ中堅ヲ商人ニ置ク可キコトヲ力説シタルモノナリ。言ヲ換ヘテ云ヘバ英國ガ Shopkeepers' nation タルノ實ハ此時以來學說上ニ打建テラル可ク始メタルモノナリ。即チまんハ其名著『外國貿易ニヨル英國ノ寶』ヲ先ヅ商人論ヲ以テ開卷スルナリ。彼ハ其書ノ結構ヲ叙シテ云ヘリ。

First to show the general means whereby a kingdom may be enriched: and then proceed to those particular courses by which Princes are accustomed to be supplied with Treasure. But first of all I will say something of the Merchant, because he must be a Principal Agent in this great business.¹⁾

ト。即チ國ヲ富マス主要ナル活動者ハ商人ナリ。其商人ノ何モノタルカヲ知ルコトハ彼ノ富國論一切ノ前提タルナリ。故ニ第一章ハ題シテ『完全ナル外國貿易商人ニ

1) England's Treasure by foreign-trade. Ashley's Reprint. P. I.

要スル資格ト云フ。彼曰ク、

The love and service of our Country consisteth not so much in the knowledge of those duties which are to be performed by others, as in the skilful practice of that which is done by ourselves; and therefore (my Son) it is now fit that I say something of the Merchant, which I hope in due time shall be thy vocation: Yet herein are my thoughts free from all Ambition, although I rank thee in a place of so high estimation; for the Merchant is worthily called the Steward of the Kingdomes Stock, by way of commerce with other Nations; a work of no less Reputation than Trust, which ousht to be performed with great skill and conscience, that so the private gain may ever accompany the Publique good, And because the nobleness of this Profession may the better stir up thy desires and endeavours to obtain those abilities which may effect it worthily, I will briefly set down the excellent qualities which are required in a perfect Merchant.²⁾

斯クテまんハ完全ナル商人ニ必要ナル資格十二箇條ヲ擧グ(一)筆跡巧ミニ計算ニ
明カニ簿記ニ熟スルコト(二)度量衡貨幣ノ制度ニ通曉スルコト(三)輸出入品ノ課税
事情ニ通ズルコト(四)各國ノ物産ヲ知ルコト(五)爲替相場ニ明ナルコト(六)輸出入禁
止ノ事情ヲ知ルコト(七)運賃事情ヲ知ルコト(八)造船ノコトヲ知ルコト(九)商品ノ品
質等ヲ詳ニスルコト(十)航海術ヲ知ルコト(十一)外國ノ言語風俗習慣ニ通ズルコト(十二)
學者タルヲ要セザルモ少クトモ拉丁語ノ素養ヲ缺ク可カラザルコト是レナリ。彼
ハ語ヲ續ケテ曰ク、

thus have I briely shewed thee a pattern for thy diligence, the Merchant in his qualities; which in truth are such and so many, that I find no other profession that leadeth into more worldly knowledge. And it cannot be denied but that their sufficiency doth appear likewise in the excellent government of State at *Venice, Luca, Genoa, Florence*, the low Countreys, and divers other places of Christendom And in those States also where they are least esteemed, yet is their skill and knowledge often used by those who sit in the highest places of Authority. It is therefore an act beyond rashness in some, who do disenable their Counsel and judgment (even in books printed) making them incapable of those ways and means which do either enrich or empoverish a Commonwealth, when in truth this is only effected by the mystery of their trade, as I shall plainly shew in that which followeth. It is time indeed that many merchants here in England find less encouragement given to their profession than in other Countreys, and seeing themselves not so well esteemed as their *Noble Vocation* requireth, and according to the great consequence of the same, doe not therefore labour to attain unto the excellencie of their profession³⁾

其ノ商人尊重論ノ如何ニ周到ナルカラ見ヨ、なんハ營利階級ノ爲メニ實ニ萬丈ノ
 氣ヲ吐クモノニシテ英國ニ於ケル經濟學說ハ社會改良論者ノ手ヨリ放レテ今ヤ
 全ク第二階級代辨者ノ手ニ歸シタリ。此意味ニ於テなんハ英國經濟學ノ一大權威
 タリ第二階級ノ學問トシテノ其ノ建設ニ預ツテ最大ノ功勳者タリト云フ可シ。獨
 逸ノ新歴史派ガ「めるかんちりすむ」ヲ以テ國ヲ學グテ一ノ大ナル商館トシ國民ヲ
 綜ベテ一ノ商人階級ニ盡サシメント欲スルモノナリト云ヘルハ我どます、なんニ
 就テハ最モ當ヲ得タル評語ト云ハザル可カラズ、なんハ其書ヲ結ブニ實ニ次ノ語

ヲ以テセリ。

Behold then the true form and worth of forraign trade, which is, *The great Revenue of the King, The honour of the Kingdom, The noble profession of the Merchant, The School of our Arts, the supply of our Wants, the employment of our poor, the improvement of our Lands, The Nurcery of our mariner, the walls of the Kingdoms, the means of our Treasure, the Srineus of our wars, the ter'or of our Enemies.* For all which great and weighty reasons, do so many well governed States highly countenance the profession, and carefully cherish the action, not only with Policy to encrease it, but also with power to protect it from all forraign injuries: because they know it is a Principal in Reason of State to maintain and defend that which doth support them and their estates.⁴⁾

商人ト其階級トラ維持スヘキ所以ヲ主張シ辯護スレハ國ヲ強クシ富マス所以ナ
リト云フニ至リテハ明カニ商國主義ノ頂點ヲ示メスモノナラズヤ。國中第一流ノ
人材ヲ網羅シ國ノ運命ヲ其双肩ニ荷ツテ立チ社會ノ木鐸タリ國民思想ノ先達者
タル商人階級最始最有力ノ鼓吹者トシテノとます。まんノ面目以テ窺知ス可シ。を
んけん⁵⁾ガ英國ノ『めゐるかんちりずむ』ニ三派アリトシテ(一)商人派(二)哲學派(三)政治算
術派ヲ分チまんヲ以テ其商人派ニ屬セシメタルハ此意味ニ於テハ傾聴ニ値ス。ま
ん一度出デ、Kaufmännisch Richtung der Nationalökonomie 連綿トシテ盡キズ常ニ學說
發展ノ一方ノ潮流ヲ代表シタリ。

ちやいゝるどモ亦同一ノ意味ニ於ケル商人派經濟論ノ力説者ニシテ其和蘭模倣

4) P. 119.
5) 前掲書 P. 206.

論ノ着眼ハなんノ所論ト同工異曲タリ彼ハ其『貿易論』ノ劈頭ニ論ズラク。

The prodigious increase of the Netherlands in their Domestick and Foreign Trade, Riches, and multitude of Shipping, is the envy of the present, and may be the wonder of all future Generations: And yet the means whereby they have thus advanced themselves, are sufficiently obvious, and in a great measure imitable by most other nations, but more easily by us of this Kingdom of *England*; which I shall endeavour to demonstrate in the following discourse.

Some of the said means by which they have advanced their Trade, and thereby improved their Estates, are the following.

First, they have in their greater *Councils of State and War*, Trading Merchants, that have lived abroad in most parts of the world; who have not only the Theoretical knowledge, but the Practical Experience of Trade, by whom Laws and Orders are contrived, and Peaces with foreign Princes projected, to the great Advantage of their Trade.

和蘭ノ富ミ且ツ強キ所以ヲ其商人尊重ノ一事ニ歸シ國政ノ料理ニ商人ヲシテ干
與セシムルヲ以テ英國ノマサニ取ツテ龜鑑トス可キ所ナルヲ主張スル彼ハ更ラ
ニ以下十四箇條ノ細目ニ涉リテ和蘭ノ模倣ス可キ點ヲ詳論ス其商人本位論ノ大
膽ニシテ露骨ナルちやいるど其人ノ經驗ト智識ノ伴フニアラズンバ單ニ一場ノ
空論ト目セラル可キ程ナリ。ちやいるどニ後ルル約六十年だにえるでふおハ完
全ナル英國商人ナル書ヲ作り理想的商人ヲ描出シテ時人ヲ教ヘタリ其趣向ノ依ッ

6) A new discourse of trade etc. 1698. P. 1-2.
7) The complete English Tradesman. 1725.

テ出ヅル所とますまん及じよさいあちやいるどノ以上ノ論ニ存スルヤ疑ヲ容レズ。理想的商人論ハ聽テ商人理想論ナリ。國ヲ以テ商人ヲ理想トセシメ國民各自ヲシテ商人ヲ理想トセシメズンバ已マズ『めるかんちりすむ』ノ研究者單ニ金銀尊重論貿易權衡論アルヲ知ルニ止リ彼等立論ノ根柢ノ這箇商國主義恰モ今日ノ『軍國主義』ト云フモノト相對スルノ所ノニアルヲ看破スルナクンバ到底皮相ノ謗ヲ免ル可カラザルナリ。英國ノshopkeepers' nationタル決シテ一朝一夕ニシテ成レルニアラズ和蘭ノ繁榮ヲ羨ミ佛國ノ進歩ヲ嫉視シツツアリタル十七世紀ニ於テ既ニ其根柢ハ置カレタリまんトちやいるどトハ前後相呼應シテ此ノshopkeepers' nationニ其階級的理論其特殊的學說ヲ與ヘントシツツアリタルモノナラズンバアラズ而シテ吾人ノ特ニ忘ル可カラザル一事ハまんモチやいるどモ共に學研究者流ニアラズ身自ラ商人トシテ殊ニ東印度會社ノ重役トシテ外國貿易ノ實務ニ軼掌シツツ他方ニ筆ヲ執リテ國人ヲ教ヘツツアリタルモノナルコト是レナリ。彼等ハ始メヨリノ特殊的利益ノ代表者トシテ起レリ。嚴密ナル學理研究ノ如キハ元ヨリ之ヲ彼等ニ期ス可キニアラズ然レドモ商人ノ階級ヨリ出デテ商人ノ爲メニ氣ヲ吐キタル彼等ハ其論ヲ立ツルニ於テ常ニ切實ナル現實性ヲ帶ビザル能ハズ其論ヲ聽クモノヲ動カスノ力甚ダ大ナルモノ

アリ、而シテ英國ノ商人階級ハ此二人者ヲ得テ學問ノ範圍ニ於テモ商人ノ猶爲スニ足ルアルヲ立證シ得タリ、彼等ガ着々トシテ學者ノ壘ヲ摩シ其特殊の利益論ヲ立テテ科學的一般論ヲ排スルノ勢茲ニ於テ成レリ。此ヨリ後英國經濟學說發達ノ道程ハ實ニ此勢ヲ助長シまん及ちやいるどノ一度始メタル事業ヲ間斷ナク繼續シ行キタルモノト云フモ太過ナキナリ。⁹⁾

五

一度まんトちやいるどトニヨリテ開カレタル商國本位商人本位主義ノ思想ハ十七十八兩世紀ニ涉リテ幾十ノ祖述者ヲ得タリ。即チ Lewes Roberts \ Merchants mappe of commerce (1638); Treasure of Trafficke (1641) \ 如キ Maddiso \ Englands looking in and out (1640) \ 如キ Thomas Violet \ Advancement of merchandise (1651) \ 如キ Potter \ Tradesman's Jewel (1659) \ 如キ Francis Cradocke \ Wealth discovered (1661) \ 如キ Fortrey \ England's Interest and Improvement (1663) \ 如キ Temple \ Observations upon the United provinces of the Netherlands (1672) Essay upon the advancement of trade in Ireland (1673) \ 如キ Philangius ト稱スル一著者 \ Britannia languens (1680) \ 如キ Yarrington \ England's Improvement by sea and land, to outdo the Dutch *without* fighting (1677-81) \ 如キルーノ諸篇

9) トマス、マンニ就テハ近來高橋(誠一郎)教授ノ『マント其時代』アリ、豐富ナル文献の研究ノ餘ニ成リ考證精確論述該博我邦稀ニ見ル雄篇ナリ、讀者須ク往見アリタシ。三田學會雜誌第九卷第九至第十二號連載。

ノ如キえゞえりんノ Navigation and Commerce (1674) 如キ皆然リ。此等諸者ハ其時代
ヲ支配シタル影響ニ至テハなん及ちやいゝとト比肩シ得可キモノニアラズ所論
ノ價值亦甚シク差等アリ、然リト雖モ其商國主義ヲ談吹シ英國ヲシテ蘭佛ニ凌駕
セシム可キ所以ヲ力説シタルニ至テハ皆趣ヲ同フス。今暫ク其重ナルモノニシテ
予輩ガ寓目シ得タルモノ若干ヲ紹介セントス⁹⁾
ふおるどれー謂ラク、

In trade there may be likewise said to be two kinds. the one trade at home, one with another : the other our trade, or traffick abroad with strangers. And in each of these particulars, by the bounty of nature and divine providence, this nation doth not onely equal any neighbour country, but far excels in all the most profitable advantages.

France we know to be a nation, rich, populous and plentiful; and this onely by the measure of its own store, raised both by the fruit of the soil, and industry of the people, *Holland* hath not much of its own store, especially not answerable to supply the wants of that nation; and get by their industrious diligence in trade, they are not onely furnishad with whatsoever the world affords and they want, but by the profit of their trade they excel in plenty and riches, all their neighbour nations.

Two things therefore appear to be chiefly necessary, to make a nation great, and powerful; which is to be rich, and populous; and this nation enjoying together all those advantages, with part whereof onely, others grow great and flourishing; and with all, a Prince, who above all things delights and glories in his peoples happiness : this

nation can expect no less than to become the most great and flourishing of all others.¹⁰⁾

而シテ個人ノ利益ト公共ノ利益トノ衝突ヲ論ジテ語ヲ續ケテ云フ、

But private advantages are often impediments of publick profit; for in what any single person shall be a looser, there, endeavours will be made to hinder the publick gain, from whence proceeds the ill success that commonly attends the endeavours for publick good; for commonly it is but coldly prosecuted, because the benefit may possibly be something remote from them that promote it; but the mischief known and certain to them that oppose it, and interest more than reason commonly sways most mens affections.¹¹⁾

故ニ彼ハ公共ノ利益ハ之ヲ一人ノ手ニ委テテ個人ノ利益ノ爲メニ妨ゲラルルコトナカラシム可シト主張ス。然レトモ彼ハ國ト國トノ間ニ就テハ一國ノ利ハ他國ノ害ナリトノ見解ヲ全ク脱セズシテまんガ『他國ヨリ買フヨリモ他國ニ賣ルコトヲ多クスル』ヲ以テ商國ノ大方針トス可シトノ主張ニ裏書スルモノナリ。即チまころつく及ビあしゆれ¹²⁾カ指摘シタル如クふをるどれ¹³⁾ノ感化ノ最モ大ナルハ『英國ハ佛國トノ貿易ニ於テ少クトモ毎年六十萬磅ノ損ヲ蒙ムルモノナリ』トノ偏¹⁴⁾めるかんちりずむ¹⁵⁾的主張是レナリ。抑モ一人ノ利ハ他人ノ損タリ一國ノ利ハ他國ノ損タリトノ説ヲ最モ有力ニ唱道シタルモノハ佛國ノ哲學者もんでーぬナリ、彼ハ其千五百八十年ニ起稿セル論集ノ第一卷第二十一章ニ題シテ Le profit de l'un est

10) Englands Interest and Improvement. consisting in the increase of the store and the trade, of this kingdom. 1663. Hollander's. Reprint. 1907. P. 11-12.
11) 同上. P. 12. 12) Literature. P. 39. 13) Quarterly journal of Economics July 1897. P. 340. 14) It appears that our trade with France, is at least sixteen hundred thousand pounids a year, clear lost to this kingdom. Hollander's Reprint. P. 26. 15) せんげんハ第二十章ナリト云フ是レ明カニ誤謬ナリ、Oncken Geschichte der Nationaloekomie. S. 152.

dommage de l' autre (Cotton 英譯¹⁶⁾シテ曰ク That the profit of one man is the damage of another)
ト云フ。今其全文ヲアズレバ左ノ如シ。

Demades, Athenien, condamna un homme de sa viele qui faisoit mestier de vendre les choses necessaires aut enterrements, soubz tietre de ce qu' il en demandoit trop de proufit, et que ce proufit veluy pouvoit venir sans la mort de beaucomp de gents. ce injement simple estre mal prins; d' autant qu' il ne se faict et anlcun proufit qu' an dommage d' aultruy, et qu' à ce compte il faudroit condamner toute sorte de gange. Le marchand ne faict bien ses affaires qu' à la desbauche de laieunesse; le laboureur, à la cherté des bleds; l'architecte, à la ruïne des maisons; les officiers de la iustice, aux procer et querelles des hommes; l' honneur mesme et practiqué des ministres de la religion se tiré de nostre mort et de nos vices; nul medicin ne prend plaisir à la santé de ses amis mesmes, dit l'ancien comique grec; ny soldat à la paix de sa viele: ainsi du reste. Et qui pis est, que chascun se sonde au dedans, il trouvera que nos souhaits interieurs, pour la pluspart, naissent et se nourrissent aux despens d'aultruy. Ce que considerant, il ni est venuen fantasie, comme nature ne se desment point en cela de sa générale palice; car les physiciens tiennent que la naissance, nourrissement et augmentation des chasque chose, est l'ateration et corruption d' une autre.¹⁷⁾

是レ實ニ最モ大ニ膽ニ最モ露骨ニ商人利己主義ヲ道破シタルモノニシテ『めるかん
ちりずむ思想ノ源泉ハ實ニ此ノでかるど前ノでかるどと呼バルル十六世紀中葉
ノ佛國哲學者ニ在ルナリ』めるかんちりずむノ商國本位論ハ此思想ヲ最モ巧ミニ
國ト國トノ關係ニ就テ言ヒ表ハシタルモノニ外ナラズ。ふおるどれーガ個人ノ利

16) The Essays of Michel de Montaigne translated by Cotton Bohns popular Library, 1913, vol. I, P. 97.

17) Essais de Michel de Montaigne avec des notes de tous les commentateurs. Edition revue sur les textes originaux. Paris 1882. T. I. P. 85-6.

益ト公共ノ利益トノ衝突ヲ詳論シ亦タ佛國貿易ノ捨ツ可キヲ主張スルハ實ニ其間接ノ產物ナリ。千七百十四年なんでぐあゆへ(和蘭生ニシテ英國ニ移住セル人ナリ)『蜂ノ話』ヲ公ケニシテ千七百五年公ケニセル The grumbling Hive, or, knaves turned honest ナル諷詩ノ趣意ヲ布演シテ private vices, public benefits ノ論ヲ唱へ時人ノ耳目ヲ聳動ス。¹⁸⁾蓋シ彼ハもんでーぬニ私淑シ竊カニ英國ニ於ケルもんでーぬヲ以テ擬スルモノナリ。即チ曰ク、

彼又タ曰ク、
 'Twas said of Montaigne, that he was pretty well vers'd in the Defects of mankind, but unacquainted with the excellencies of human Nature; If I fare no worse, I shall think my self well used.¹⁹⁾

When I assert, that Vices are inseparable from great and potent Societies, and that it is impossible their Wealth and Grandeur should subsist without, I do not say that the particular Members of them who are guilty of any should not be continually reprov'd, or not be punish'd for them when they grow into Quines.²⁰⁾

彼ハ譬ヲ設ケテ曰ク單ニ自己ノ便利ト愉快トヲ標準トシテ論ズレバ倫敦ノ如キ汚濁ナル市街ヲ歩ムヨリモ田舎ノ花園ヲ逍遙スルノ勝レルコト勿論ナリ然レドモ倫敦市街ノ汚濁ハ其繁榮其大ナル商業交通ニ伴フテ起ル不得止結果ノミ。コレト同ジク、

18) まかるつくハ(Literature. P. 352)ハ此諷詩ノ公ケニセラレタル時チ1714ナリトシ蜂ノ話ノ初刊年チ1723ナリトス。是レ明ニ誤ナルコトハ此書ノ序文ニ1714トシ諷刺ナハ年前公ケニセラレタリト明記スルニヨリテ知ル可シ。予ノ見ル所ハ1728年版ナリ。

19) Fable of the Bees, or private vices, publick Benefits with an essay on charity and charity Schools and a search into the nature of Society. 5. E. London 1728. Preface. A 3.

20) 同上 P. 9.

if laying aside all worldly Greatness and Vain-Glory, I should be ask'd where I thought it was most profitable that Men might enjoy true Happiness, I would prefer a small peacable Society, in which Men, neither envy'd nor esteem'd by Neighbours, should be contented to live upon the Natural product of the Spot they inhabit, to a vast Multitude abounding in wealth and Power, that should always be conquering others by their Arms Abroad, and debauching themselves by Foreign Luxury at Home²¹⁾

ナリト云フ彼ガ諷詩ノ moral 云々曰ク、

So vice is beneficial found,
When its' by Justice lost and bound,
Nay, where the people would be great,
As necessary to the State,
As Hunger is to make 'em eat.
Bare Virtue can't make Nations live.
In Splendor; they, that would revive
A Golden Age, must be as free,
For Acorns, as for Honesty.²²⁾

ト是レ豈ニ Shopkeepers' nation ノ神髓ヲ喝破スルモノニアラスシテ何ゾヤ。人ハま
んでヅゐゆヲ斥ケテ危言人心ヲ素スモノト云フ奚ゾ知ラシ。彼ノ言フ所ハ其實ニ
於テ英國ガ其盛大ヲ致スニ於テ着々採用シタル所ノ主義ニ外ナラザルコトヲ²³⁾ふ

21) Mandeville ナドヲルモノハ又々這箇ノ商國主義ヲ排スル學者ナリ 即チ
Berkeley 然リ (Alciphron Dial. II) Adam Smith (theory of moral Sentiments.
Pt. 7. § 2) 然リ。Hutcheson (original of our ideas of Beauty and morals) 又
々然リトス。

22) P. 12.
23) P. 24.

あるとれーが公共ノ利ト個人ノ衝突スルコトアルヲ説キ常ニ前者ノ維持ヲ主眼
トス可シト論ズルハ必^〇。竟^〇。異^〇。レ^〇。ル^〇。言^〇。語^〇。ヲ^〇。以^〇。テ^〇。同^〇。一^〇。ノ^〇。消^〇。息^〇。ヲ^〇。洩^〇。ス^〇。モ^〇。ノ^〇。ト^〇。云^〇。ハ^〇。ザ^〇。ル^〇。可^〇。
カ^〇。ラ^〇。ズ^〇。

さーうありあむてむふるハ外交家トシテ著名ナル人ニシテ和蘭ニ滞在スルコト久
シク其國情ニ通曉スルニ於テ第一人者タリ。彼ハ其豊富ナル蘊蓄ヲ傾ケテ『和蘭觀』
ナル一書ヲ著セリ。ろつしあーガ此書ヲ評シテ das schönste Bild der holländischen Blüte...
.....gehört ohne Frage zu den Meisterwerken der beschreibenden Particularstatistik⁸³ト云ヘルハ決
シテ溢美ノ言ニ非ズてむふるハ恰モ極盛ノ傾キ始メタル時ニ於ケル和蘭ノ狀況
ヲ詳述シ之ヲ結ブニ千六百七十二年ニ於ケル其戰敗ノ原因觀ヲ以テセリ。彼ハ和
蘭富有ノ原因ヲ考ヘテ左ノ如ク云ヘリ。

Since the ground of Trade cannot be deduced from Havens, or Native Commodities; it were not amriss to
consider, from what other source it may be more naturally and certainty derived. For if we talk of Industry, we
are still as much to seek what it is that makes people industrious in one Countrey, and idle in another I conceive
the true original and ground of Trade, to be great multitude of people crowded into small compass of Land,
whereby all things necessary to life become dear, and all men who have possessions, are induced to Parsimony;
but those who have none, are forced to industry and labour, or else to want: Bodies that are vigorous, fall to labour;

Such as are not, supply that defect by some sort of Inventions or Ingenuity. These Customs arise first from Necessity; but encrease by Imitation, and grow in time to be habitual in a Countrey; And wherever they are so, If it lies upon the Sea, they naturally break out into Trade, both because whatever they want of their own that is necessary to so many mens lives, must be supplied from abroad; and because by the multitude of people, and smallness of Countrey, Land grows so dear, That the improvement of money that way is inconsiderable, and so turns to Sea, where the greatnes of the Profit makes amends for the Venture.

而シテ彼ハ和蘭ノ高位者大官等ノ生活ノ極メテ平民的ニシテ質素ナルヲ口ヲ極メテ賞讃シ彼ノじあんどうあつとノ峰貴ナル「ばんしよな」ノ身分ヲ以テシテ儀式ノ場合ノ外ハ常ニ單ニ一人ノ從者ヲ從ヘルノミニテ徒歩シ其服裝其家居其飲食ノ極メテ薄キ一平民ト毫モ異ラザルヲアゲテ和蘭ノ強キハ其官僚ノ此ク平民ト同化スルニアルヲ説クコト詳ナリ²⁶⁾而シテ曰ク。

And whilst no great Riches are seen to enter by Publique Payments into private Purses, either to raise Faniches, or to seed the prodigal Expences of vain, extravagant, and luxurious men; But all Publique moneys are applied to the Safety, Greatness, or Honour of the State, and the magistrates themselves bear an equal share in all the Burthens they impose.²⁷⁾

ト如何ニてむぶるガ商國主義ノ政治ニ傾倒スルカ想見スルニ足ル可シ。彼ハ又和蘭國民ノ國民性ヲ論ジテ²⁸⁾

25) Observations upon the united Provinces of the Netherlands, 2nd edition corrected and augmented. London. 1673. PP. 211-2.

26) 前掲書 P. 128.

27) P. 130.

28) 此條ろつしむーニモ引ケり前掲書 S. 125.

Holland is a Countrey where the Earth is better than the Air, and Profit more in request than Honour; where there is more Sense than Art; more good Nature than good Humour; And more Wealth than Pleasure; where a man would chuse rather to travel, than to live; shall find more things to observe than desire, And more persons to esteem than to love.²⁹⁾

國ヲアゲテ商人トナシ其精神ヲ以テ國ノ昔神トナスノ和蘭ヲ強カラシメ盛ナラシメタルヲ説クコト實ニ到レリ盡セリト云フ可キナリ然レトモてむぶるノ炯眼ナル單ニ和蘭ノ長所ヲ見テ之ニ眩惑セラルルモノニアラズ其長所ハ總テ短所タリ其強キ所以ニハ又タ弱點ヲ包藏スルコトハ彼ノ看過セザル所ナリ曰ク、

But the same Qualities and Dispositions do not value a private man and a State, nor make a Conversation agreeable, and a Government greater : Nor is it unlikely that some very great king might make but a very ordinary private Gentleman, and some very extraordinary Gentleman might be capable of making but a very mean Prince.³⁰⁾

而シテ彼ハ其書ノ末章³¹⁾ニ於テ千六百七十二年ニ於ケル和蘭戰敗ノ原因ヲ列舉シ其商國主義ノ弱點ヲ指摘シテ餘蘊ナシ此末尾ノ一章ハ今千九百十六年ニシテ之ヲ讀ムトキハ和蘭ニ代ユルニ英國ナル文字ヲ以テスルノミニシテ最モ好ク現下英國ノ國情ヲ語ルモノト云フ可シ。ろつしあーハ今ヲ距ル六十五年ノ昔ニ於テ既ニso würde namentlich das letzt: Kapitel für die heutigen Engländer ungemein viele beherzigenswerte

29) P. 188.

30) P. 188.

31)

fingerzeige darbiethen. ³²⁾ト道破シ置キタリ。況ンヤ歐洲大戰ノ成績ニ照合シテ英國ノ現情ヲ考フルモノニ於テヲヤ。てむふるハ和蘭讚美論者ノ白眉ナルト共ニ和蘭衰微豫言者トシテ第一人タルノ稱ヲ値スルモノナラズンバアラズ。其識見ノ卓越ナル或ハまん及ビちやいるどニ肉薄スルモノアリト云フ可キナリ。『ぶりにたにあらんげんす』トハ『疲弊セル英國』ノ義ニシテ更ラニ題シテ or a Discourse of Trade, shewing the Grounds and Reasons of the Increase and Decay of Landrents, National wealth, and Strength with Application to the late and present state and condition of England, France, and the United provinces ト云フ。其内容ハ此命題ノ示ス如ク主トシテ英佛蘭三國ノ比較論ニシテ英國ガ其富力ニ於テ佛蘭兩國ニ劣ル著シキ所以ヲ詳論シ就中英國ニ於ケル地代暴落ノ原因及其救済法ヲ考究シ地代ノ引下ゲハ貿易商業ノ振興ニ待タザル可カラザル所以ヲ主張スルモノナリ。此書ノ序文ニ云ク、

My original Design was to examine by what means our English Land Rents, lately fallen, might be universally advanced, which I have principally pursued; but have found such a Concatenation and Sympathy between the interest of *Land* and *Trade*, and between these, and that of the Government. ³³⁾

著者ハ英國ヲ佛蘭兩國ニ比較シテ謂ラク、

.....We observe that some of our Neighbour Nations, lately our equals, or much our Inferiors, are become

32) 前掲書 S. 126

33) The Preface. I.

so prodigiously Rich and Powerful on a sudden (I mean the French and Dutch)..... The Nations and Races of people are the same, and the countries of England, France and Holland, stand where they did, they are not removed an Inch; nor do the English seem to have lost Their understandings; they are as cunning in their private Contracts as ever, and appear nothing inferior to the French and Dutch in most parts of Literature,

其原因ヲ論ズルモノ甚ダ多シト雖モ其最モ重要ナルハ彼ニ於テハ商業ノ盛大ニシテ英國ニ於テ其振ハザルニアリトナシ以下全書ヲアゲテ其然ル所以ヲ詳論シテ商國トシテノ英國ノ惛眠ヲ貪ルコトヲ痛撃シ商國主義ノ爲メニ辨ズルコト到レリ盡セリ。

やらんどんノ書ニ至ツテハ商國主義ノ爲メニ氣ヲ吐クコト更ラニ更ラニ切ナルモノアリテ其學說ノ内容モあだむすみすヲ豫想スルモノ妙シトセズ其書ハ一部ヨリ成リ題名ハ甚ダ長クシテ左ノ如クナリ。

England's Improvement by Sea and land : to outdo the Dutch without fighting, to pay debts without moneys, to set at work all the poor of England with the Growth of our own lands, to prevent unnecessary suits in law; with the benefit of a voluntary Register : Directions where vast quantities of Timber are to be had for the building of ships; with the advantage of making the great rivers of England navigable : Rules to prevent fires in London, and other great cities; with Directions how the several compaines of Handicraftsmen in London may always have cheap bread and drink. London 1677 Part. II. Lodon 1681

やらんとは其著ノ目的ヲ叙シテ云フ、

Reader, thou must take notice that all Kingdoms and Commonwealths increase in Strength and Riches, according as they are situated for *Trade*, and do convenience themselves with just and equal Laws and Customs, whereby they out-do the rest of their Neighbours. We see of late years what great Contests and bloody Wars have been betwixt England and Holland, and all to obtain the Mistress called Trade. Sometimes the English Merchants complaining how the Dutch out-trade them, and that they are not able to live. And so in process of time they and others under pretence of ascertaining the Merchants Rights blow up a War betwixt England and Holland, which hath seldom been composed with a Peace but the Merchant goeth by the worst, and the People of England seldom bettered, or the Trade advanced. And it being my fortune to be travelling, and at Draysden the Duke of Saxony's Court, when the sad News came of the Dutch burning our ships at Chattam, I made it then my business amongst other things I was employed in, to observe as far as I could how and which way the Trade of England might be improved and advanced.....it appeared to me that though we could not beat them with fighting, yet on the other hand it was as clear to me that we might beat them without fighting, that being the best and iustest way to subdue our enemies³⁵⁾

戦争ニ於テハ到底和蘭ニ敵ス可クモアラザレドモ商業ニヨリテ戦ヘズシテ和蘭
ニ勝ツノ成算アリトシテ之ヲ國人ニ教ヘントスルやらんとは和蘭凌駕論者ノ
雄大ナルモノト云フ可ク今日ノ英國人ガ Battle ニ於テハ獨逸ニ敵スル能ハザル
モ之ニ於テ必ズ之ニ勝ツ可シト云ヒ我
親述邦ノ拜英
シテ論者撰
リツツアリ
又ハ兵戦ニ於テ

敗クルモ經濟戰ニ於テ勝ツ可シト云フ其負惜ミ論ハ十七世紀ニ於テ未ダ和蘭ノ下風ニ立チ居リシ頃ヨリ自尊心強キ英人ノ好ミシ所ナルコト以テ想見シ得可ク、今日ヨリ顧ミテ趣味淺カラザルヲ覺ユルナリ。商國思想ノ胚胎スル所其根柢如何ニ深キカラ見ヨ。

彼ハ海戰ニ於テ和蘭ノ敵シ難キヲ論ジテ曰ク。

To beat the Dutch with Fighting is difficult, by reason of the great Advantages they have by their Sands and Holds all along the German shore, from the mouth of the Texel, and other Holland rivers, unto the mouth or Influx of the Elbe; and within these Sands and Holds they lye close and safe as long as they please, and we cannot come at them with our Ships; the Reason is, we draw five foot water with our Ships more than the Dutch do with theirs; and we must lye beating at Sea, and receive all Storms and Accidents that the Seas and our Ships are lyable to, while the Dutch are at Anchor within their defensible Sands and Holds, and upon their own coasts, and there with ease may take in and be supplied with all manner of Annunciation, Provision, and Men, with all other things they stand in want of. And when the wind blows strong at East, we must bear away, and cannot keep our Station. The same wind that blows our Ships off, blows the Dutch out, and if they have a mind to follow us, they may, and when we are within some of our Bays they may come at us with ease : And as I said before, the reason is, we draw five foot water more with our Ships, than the Dutch do with theirs : They build for their shores and Harbours, and we build for ours; and we see by experience they make their sea³⁶⁾ water only defensive, and so will do untill they find themselves strong enough to venture to fight at half Sea

今日英國人ガ獨逸ニ對シテ云フ處ハ全ク符節ヲ合ハス如クナリ。打勝チ難キハ和蘭ニ非ズ。和蘭ノ Sands and Holds ニ非ズ。和蘭船ノ吃水英船ヨリ淺キコト五呎ナルガ爲メニアラスニ。全ク當時ノ英人ノ無爲無能ナリシガ爲ナリ。やらんさんハ間フニ落チズシテ語ルニ落ツ。和蘭ノ天然の恩恵ヲ以テスルモ一度英人ノ覺醒シ英人ノ振フテ起ツヤ一敗復タ起ツ能ハザルニ到レルニ非ズ。さゝる灣頭ニ潜伏シテ防禦線ノミヲ維持スル獨逸海軍ノ打勝チ難キニ非ズ。十七世紀英人ノ和蘭ニ對シテ無能ナリシ如ク、第二十世紀ノ英國海軍ノ獨逸ニ對シテ無爲無能ナルノミ。やらんさんハ英國海岸ノ防備ヲ詳カニ考ヘ幾多ノ圖畫ヲ添ヘテ其方法ヲ教ユルノ外諸般ノ小問題ニ涉リテ考フル所アリ。而シテ其議論ノ歸着點ハ兵戰ニ於テハ到底必勝ヲ期シ難シ。唯ダ英國ノ貿易ヲ振興シ商戰ニヨリテ和蘭ヲ仆シ得可キノミト云フニ在リ。曰ク、

To beat the Dutch with fighting, so as to force them from their beloved mistress and delight, (which is Trade and Riches thereby) hath been the design of most of their Neighbours for this forty years last past, who thought thereby to bring that mistress of Trade to leave that people, and betake herself to a place of better Ports, and healthfuller Air. To which purpose upon the end of war betwixt England and Holland, many advantageous Articles have been agreed upon, and some good Laws made to encourage Trade and the merchants: but I see although we

To demonstrate this in a most conspicuous Instance, we need look no farther than Holland, of which fertile or enchanted Spot, tis hard to decide, whether its wants, or Abundance are really greater, than any other countries under Heaven; since, by the quality, and other circumstances of Situation it affords neither Grain, Wine, Oyle, Timber, Mettal, Stone, Wool, Hemp, Pitch, nor almost, any other Commodity of use; and yet we find, there is hardly a Nation in the world' which enjoys all these things in greater affluence: and all this, from Commerce alone, and the effects of Industry, to which not only the Neighbouring Parts of Europe contribute, but the Indies, and Antipodes: so as the whole world seems but a Farm, scarce another province to them: and indeed it is that alone, which has built, and peopl'd goodly Cities, where nothing but Rushes grew.³⁸⁾

世界ヲ市場トスル和蘭ヲ羨望スルノ狀想見ス可キナリ。

やらんえんと時代ヲ同シ彼ニヨリテ稱揚セラレタル學者ニろーじあーこーく
アリ。其著へ四篇ヨリ成ル左ノ如シ。³⁹⁾

- (1) A treatise wherein is demonstrated that the church and State of England are in equal danger with the Trade of it. Treatise I. London 1671
- (2) Reasons of the Increase of the Dutch Trade wherein is demonstrated from what causes the Dutch govern and manage Trade better than the English; whereby they have so far improved their Trade above the English. Treatise II London 1671
- (3) England's Improvements in Two parts. In the former is discoursed, how the Kingdom of England may be improved in Strength, Employment, Wealth and Trade, by encreasing the Value of Lands, the revenues of the Crown and Church, Peace and Amity with foreign nations, without any charge to the subject. In the Latter is discoursed

how the Navigation of England may be increased and the Sovereignty of the British Seas more secured to the Crown of England. Treatise III. London 1675

(4) How the Navigation of England may be encreased and the Sovereignty of the British Seas more secured to the crown of England. Treatise IV. London 1675

こゝくへるつしあーガ評シテdas übliche Bild des Mercantil systems verhältnismässig am besten passt⁴⁰⁾ト云ヒシガ如ク極端ナル商權論者ニシテ同時ニ英國ノ現狀ニ就テ甚シキ悲觀ヲ抱クモノナリ而シテ和蘭ノ盛大ヲ羨望スルニ於テ以上諸論者ト全ク同一ノ思想ヲ披瀝セリ。彼ハ蘭英ヲ比較シテ云ヘリ。

So as, Reader, thou mayest understand, and that by demonstration, in the former treatise, from what causes, and by what means the English Nation is become so degenerate in strength, Wealth and Trade. In this thou mayest understand by what means and degrees the Dutch in less than 100 years have attained such prodigious Riches and Strength by Trade: we have little left but the French and Canary Trades(wherein we undo ourselves) and the Trade of our manufactures and Plantations. And in these two the Dutch may outdo the English in Foreign Trade, if their charge in acquiring them does not exceed their charge otherways And herein they may clearly out-do the English, if it be true, as is said, That in them English Factors Trade in their own Names, Yet upon the account of Dutch Merchants; whereby it much more comes to pass, which Sir Walter Raleigh long ago⁴¹⁾ observed, that our Sea and Land commodities serve only to enrich and strengthen other Countries against our own.

こゝくへふおるとれーガ佛國トノ貿易ヲ以テ英國ニ不利ナル貿易權衡ヲ齎ラスモ

ノナリトノ警告ニ關連シ更ラニ英國ノ人口ガ『ベスト』并ニ米國ヘノ移民ニヨリ著シク減少スル危險ヲ指摘シ航海條件及救貧法ノ弊言ヲ論ジ之ヲ救フ方法トシテ外國人ノ歸化ヲ獎勵ス可キコト特權會社ノ解放等ヲ主張セリ。此點ニ於テハ『疲弊ノ英國』ノ著者ト粗ボ見解ヲ同フス。此著者ガ英國ノ疲弊ヲ金銀ノ輸出、佛國ヨリ奢侈品ノ輸入、航海條例、東印度會社其他ノ特權獨占貿易團體ニ歸シタルハこゝノ指摘スル所ト殆ンド符節ヲ合スルガ如シ。而シテ此等ニ反對シテ佛國貿易ノ利ヲ論シタルモノニ

Englands Great Happiness, or a dialogue between Content and Complaint, wherein it is demonstrated, that a great part of our complaints is causeless. By a real and hearty lover of his king and country. London. 1677.

ナル匿名ノ一書アリ予ハ未ダ此書ヲ見ルヲ得ザルモノナレトモまかるべく及らつしあゝノ記スル所ニヨレバ著者ハふおるとれゝこゝく及『疲弊セル英國』ノ著者等ニ比スレバ識見時流ヲ抜クモノニシテ殊ニ佛國貿易ニ關スル謬想ヲ痛撃シテ剩ス所ナキモノノ如シ。まかるべく曰ク、

This is a very remarkable tract ; its author having been very far in advance of the prejudices of his time. Were it to be rewritten at this moment, the only changes which it would be proper to make would be in the style, and

Even these would be inconsiderable. 43)

ト。然レトモふおるどれーガ一度播キタル謬想ハ深ク根ヲ時人ノ心ニ植エ此書ノ論ズル所ハ顧ミラレズ千六百七十八年佛國トノ貿易ハ三年ヲ限リテ禁止セララルニ至レリ。此時ヲ以テ商軍國主義ノ絶頂點トナス。端ナル自國本位說極端ナル外國敵視主義ヨリ打出セラレタル商人的經濟思想ハ此時ヲ一段落トシ其ヨリ後ハ更ラニ廣汎ナル更ラニ進歩セル意味ニ於ケル商國思想ノ漸ク起リテ英國經濟學說ノ面目頓ニ新ナルヲ見ルナリ。乞フ以下項ヲ改メテ此新傾向ニ就テ略述スル所アラシ。